trade of Italy in olive oil to such an exteu

phis, Tenn., as Second-Class Matter. THURSDAY, : : AUGUST 11, 1881 ACTIVE DEMAND FOR LABORERS.

that sufficient labor cannot be obtained; even | per quintal has been laid on home manufaca sufficiency of Chinese is not to be found. tured oil." This high tax will decrease the On the Atlantic and Pacific road they have use of the oil in Italy, shall set Indians to work, and are paying them we now learn to use it at two dollars a day. The Northern Pacific is home? a thing even the peasants have still worse off; several hundred miles of road are to be built, but the work is delayed by provinces of Italy the oil is consumed by the want of laborers, and an agent has gone to China to engage the necessary hands. The seed oil to the risk of obtaining impure of by New York and Pennsylvania contractors; use this oil and drop lard, cooking-butter they were duly sent home on the completion and oleomargarine. It has been introduced of their labors. At this time seven hundred in Memphis in biscuits and crusts and has negroes from Virginia are working in mines given great satisfaction. in Minnesota, A Pennsylvania contracto expects to get two thousand Southern negroes to work on railroads in Colorado, Should these drafts on the supply of Southern labor be continuous, the Southern sugar and cotton fields will be underhanded. The contractors find certain advantages in employing the black man. He is tractable and teachable and peaceable; well used, he becomes friend and partisan of his employer; fa paid, he will not readily be induced to in strikes. These are valuable qualities to stand that mixture of kindness, familiarity

REDUCING THE CROWD. That a reform in the civil service mu take place, is a thing respecting which the down the hollow space, striking the people have apparently made up their minds present receiving most attention is that of A close examination of the pavement so each candidate for a place being required to ments and intelligence, and in this discussion, so far, it appears that an incidental circumstance connected with these examinations be kept clean, and that will jolt all kinds of tion itself. It would certainly be useful in city authorities should lose no time in makmaking an appointment, and to know from log themselves familiar with it. The remedy an actual examination, that the candidate is a thorough and effectual ramming of the that by any possibility of construction it can had those satisfactory testimonials as to his stones so that they shall be solidly embedded moral character and his reputation without | in what they rest upon, and so that no load, which examination would be refused, and by however heavy, can sink a single stone a the fact of his having satisfactorily passed single quarter of an inch. This is done by the examination that he was a person of suffi- the steam rammer, a machine as necessary to cient knowledge and general intelli- Memphis, with the kind of pavement gence to be able to perform the duties of the now adopted, as are steam fire-engines. office to which he aspired. The practical This machine is self-propelled and cidental advantage to which we allude is of many tons weight beyond what any hat many will refrain from becoming appli- load drawn over the pavements by horses cauts when they know that an examination will be. The rammer is passed over a cer- without due process of law; and in his arhas to be faced, and many who do face it will fail to pass the examination. The consequence will be that the number of the approach of the wheels, watching where quence will be that the number of the approach of the volks Zeitung, who has Hartmann in charge, was perfectly satisfied as to the latter's identity, and showed a reporter letters walks beside the wheels, watching where without due process of law; and in his arrest—though nothing was further from the fact that the number of the passed over the pavement, which is the volks Zeitung, who has Hartmann in charge, was perfectly satisfied as to the latter's identity, and showed a reporter letters walks beside the wheels, watching where tenths. Here comes the great advantage, as they revolve. As long as that surface Instead of a crowd whose very multitude sinks in the lightest degree under the presembarrasses choice and makes it often diffi- ure, the rammer is kept passing backward enit to judge of fitness, there will be no more and forward—it runs either end first indif-than a reasonable number, so that the ap-ferently—until the pavement beneath it has desertion," and arrested by a militia officer cult to judge of fitness, there will be no more and forward-it runs either end first indifpointing power will be less beset and worried, become too solidly packed and imbedded to and sent to Perryville as a military prisoner. of which among the aspirants is most likely as no load that will pass over it can be as the militia, could be served in a similar way. to perform faithfully and satisfactorily the required duties. In this way, we see, the examination would act as a sifter, and add to, that it will be even and pleasant to drive court-martial. There is no limit to this whatever else it might do, the useful result of over. We may say something another day reducing immensely the number of the appli- about the macadamized paving. standing of the service, by its members being composed of men who had given proof of their ability and intelligence.

spite of the rage of enemies, the barge sysdown the stalks as they stood in the fields point beyond future dispute. Before a barge was built, when the project was only talked of, it was earnestly declared to be an impossibility to bring grain, and keep it in sound condition, from the cold regions above Cairo. condition, from the cold regions above Cairo, and from the Missouri, down to New Orleans despair; the disaster can in a large measure be remedied by industry in providing, as far and through the Gulf of Mexico to Europe. It was a physical impossibility that it could as possible, substitutes for corn and by econescape heating, and so be rendered unfit for market. The experiment was tried, how-ever, and proved successful; with care in drought, worm and rust. The late wet drying, the grain was deposited in Europe in as good condition as it had left complaints of rust have increased rather than diminished of late. And yet, for all the West, Still every now and then these backsets, a fair crop will doubtless be gathered, and let us hope that a boost in prices will compensate for the falling off in the splendid prospects that for several weeks gladdened the heart of the planter. railroads and the Eastern'seaports, and again and again stories were widely circulated of this and the other lot of grain that was spoiled by heating. This season the enterprising millers of Minneapolis undertook to settle the question once for all, by sending grain direct from the Arctic cold of St. Paul, through the tropic heat of the Gulf of Mexico; the previous barge shipments had been made from St. Louis. On June 7th two barges were loaded with wheat at the upper elevator on the St. Paul landing. They geached St. Louis in good condition, and then n strong interest began to be displayed as to the result. On June 23d a telegraph dis- sae, and quite a number transported to South patch announced that the grain had proved unable to stand the great changes of temperature and was spoiled when it reached New Orleans. The whole story was only another trick of the enemy, another spitting out of railway spite and Eastern The very next day a tele telling that the barges were not yet in sight. They arrived a few hours afterward, their contents were strictly examined and found to be in good sound condition, although rain, transferred to the ocean vessels at New Or- thus far, cash, \$350 17. leans, giving ample witness for itself of the excellent condition it was in, and exhibiting the clearest proof of the falsehood, as well of the malice, of those who had telegraphed day. They say they have completed the the story of drainage. The ships sailed from studies for which they were sent. One reareached their port, Glasgow in Scotland, and wheat in fine condition, having successfully genuine highway of nations.

It would be just as well if we of the United States acknowledged to ourselves that we are not always as "smart" as we might be. We have an instance of this deficiency in the case of eating oil made from cotton-seed. In use; but in this form the trouble is obviated. cooking we use lard that, if the enters only rine. For frying, paste-making, and in cooking generally, and for eating with salads and cooked vegetables, the cotton-seed eating oil ertson, a well-to-do farmer, arrayed himself is altogether superior; it is a pure and vegetable product. Yet for want of the neces- known for the singular act sary smartness we take impure lard, evil- yesterday and has been all his life. smelling butter, and nondescript oleomargarine, but the smartness we lack foreigners have shown they possess, as Italy has fully State Convention will meet at Williamsport, proved. Large amounts of cotton-seed oil September 28th. have been imported there, and as it costs less than their own olive oil they mingle it with that oil, selling the whole as olive oil, Vassar died this morning.

ARKANSAS HIS OYSTER, produced in their own country, but not until t has been to Italy and sent back again.

> It, if the Civil Law Doesn't Interfere and Stop Him.

And with His Good Sword He'll Open

Governor Churchill and His White Plume a Trifle too Conspicuous for the Comfort of Citizens.

that the Government has interfered. The duty has been raised from six lire to twenty lire per quintal on imported oil, whether Sunday Mr. P. H. Bernays, of Bernays Maxwell, was arrested on the order of Gov-ernor Churchill as Commander-in-Chief of he Arkansas State Guard. His partner, Mr. Guards, and now absent with that command nable to secure it. Mr. Bernays telegraphed learned to do in Italy, for we read: "In some was "very low." This, Mr. Bernays admits peasants, who prefer to get the pure cottonus condition. Investigation of the General R. C. Newton, in command at Perryville. On Sunday Colonel Bob Newell, of General Newton's staff, arrested Mr. Bernays, adulterated olive oil, and its use has no proved hurtful." In the South we ought to in execution of an order from the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who directed that the prisoner should be taken "under guard' to Perryville and turned over to General Newton. It was originally designed to use a detachment of the Capital City Guards to effect the arrest, but at Colonel Newell's Repairs to newly paved streets, when the suggestion this project was abandoned; the Colonel went alone to the residence of Mr streets are so very newly paved as ours are, appears a strange subject for the consideraappears a strange subject for the considera-tion of the city authorities; yet such was a to the Governor. He is now under subject of their consideration at their last arrest, ordered to report daily. Mr. Bernays is not a member of the neeting, and there were good reasons why meeting, and there were good reasons why they should consider it. One of these reasons the reader will find by examining the crossing at the corner of Second and Madison streets, where the solid stones are fast wearing into ruts. The macadamized pavement where laid down wears rough instead of the guapaw Guards, nor of any other military organization. He is therefore not amenable to the laws governing the militia of Arkansas, the cannot be legally tried for any offense it was one against the civil law, for which he could be tried in the civil law, for which he could be tried in the civil law, for which he could be tried in the civil law, for which he could be tried in the civil law, for which he could be tried in the civil law, for which he could be tried in the civil law, for which he could be tried in the civil law, for which he could be tried in the civil law, for which he could be tried in the civil law, for which he could be tried in the civil law, for which he could be tried in the civil law, for which he could be tried in the civil law, for which he could be tried in the civil law. nent, where laid down, wears rough instead | courts, and nowhere else. Martial law doe of smoth, on account of equality of size in not exist anywhere in the State. The Gov stand that mixture of kindness, familiarity and firmness with which those among whom the colored man was born and reared so well know how to bring out his best and repress his worst qualities.

of smoth, on account of equality of size in the broken stone. Here and there in the paved streets are seen hollow places that have sunk below the general level. These places will become worse, for, in rains, water places will become worse, for, in rains, water lies in them and percolates through to the there could be no other object in sending him sand in which they are imbeded. When a to Perryville than to be dealt with by a courtvehicle comes along it makes a plunge martial as if he were a member of the State There could be no other object, for General Newton holds no civil position under the bottom like a battering ram, and sinkand the press is beginning to discuss how this reform shall be accomplished. The point at that is diluted with the water from the rains. are not sent elsewhere for trial except at their own request, when desirous of securing cently laid down will show the observer that change of venue. Governor Church-ill is an upright, straightforward irregularities and faults are already appearman, without any other aspira-tion than to perform his whole duty and ening that must become worse, and eventually

leave us with uneven pavements that cannot force the laws of the State, and with no de-sire to oppress any citizen. There is no man vehicles toward swift destruction. Is there more con vehicles toward swift destruction. Is there no remedy for all this? There is, and our city authorities should lose no time in makmatter we feel that he has committed a most infraction of the military law; yet he was arrested by a military, not a civil process; by a man without legal authority to arres orisoner by the military authorities, and to be tried, if at all, before a military tribunal. If, on the other hand, Mr. Bernays, violated the common law, his arrest was illegal forms. He was restrained of his nder the construction obtaining in the sernays case an employer, for writing to ar employe, now absent with the Quapaw juards, and urging his speedy return der to hold a situation which must be filled and will have opportunity to form some idea be moved further; the work is then done, and The publishers and editors of a public jourspecies of construction. This is no trivial matter. On the contrary, it is one on which turns the whole question of the personal

> ansas with the best intentions, we are impressed that he has unwittingly committed he gravest mistake of his official life,

> while crediting the chief executive of Ark-

liberty of the citizen under the laws.

It is now certain that both corn and cotton

crops will fall far short of what the pros-

and cured them entire for provender. For-

izing what has been left. The cotton crop

icious devourers of the cotton plant, and

Labor from Castle Garden.

rs report a continued demand for labor broughout the country. These commission

Getting Too Big to Handle.

Celestials on the Wing.

son they give for being summoned home is

oil is entirely removed, and the whole ren-

dered palatable. The offensive taste of the

A host of certificates might be given here to

Queer Freak of a Snicide

Madison, Ind., August 10.-Leonidas Rob-

Pennsylvania Democrats.

Beath of Matthew Vassar

POUGHREEPSIE, August 10.-Matthew

HARRISBURG, August 10.-The Democratic

set of young men,

We will continue the publication

The New York Immigration Commis

pects indicated early in the season. The drought in many sections has damaged the corn to the extent of fully one-half of the crop. In some places the farmers have cut Section 4223 of Gantt's digest says the offisame pay as officers of the United States army. That would, we believe, be \$20 80 tunately it is not too late, in this section at least, to remedy to a large extent this sad calamity, by curing hay and by sowing small per day to Major-General Newton, \$5 per day

About 9 o'clock this morning a reporter o

the Democrat observed a placard reading as follows on the door of Bernays & Maxwell's "Closed. Gone to report to the Governor." Soon after Mr. B. returned, opened up and the reporter inquired:

"Been away?"
"Yes; reporting to the Governor." "Are you still under arrest?" "What did he say to you?"

"He wasn't in, and I reported to Sam-'big' am Churchill. "How did you report?"
"I said: 'Here I am. I closed my store to come up here and report to you.' Sam said: 'All right; I'll tell the Governor when he

Rather an Expensive Luxury. The tenor of the verdict in the Whitaker ase has been the subject of a good deal of eir care, have lately taken to finding work r them. In this they have been wonderfuleculation. It has been generally under-ood that it was averse to Whitaker, but ly successful, benefiting both the men and their employers. For the month of July 6400 emigrants were furnished with employ-ment, and the reports from all of these show this was not positively known until now. the office of the Judge-Advocate-General some time ago, but, owing to General Swaim's attendance upon the patient at the em well pleased with their positions. Five lina, where an earnest demand exists for | now being revised, and will be ready for sub-Ferman families to work on farms. South Carolina is the only Southern State that has supplied itself with labor in this manner. just as soon as he is able to give his attenion to it. The essence of the verdict is the finding of Whitaker guilty of committing the alleged outrage on himself. The verdict unanimous, and is coupled with the unan-The Judge-Advocate-General mes of subscribers to the Cook fund until the lists now received and those already pre-pared have appeared, but if this is to be a will approve this verdict-there is not the

national affair we shall not be able to print the names of all the people of the United States; and while we propose to acknowledge end the most remarkable military trial on particularly the money sent us, we cannot beyond the limit mentioned make the acknowledgment personally to each subscriber by publishing the name. We have received CHAUTAUQUA, August 10.—This morning Rev. Philip Schoff, D.D., LL.D., of New fork, lectured in the Amphitheater on the Revision of the Holy Scriptures, and as the CHICAGO, August 10.—The Chinese students on their way from Hartford home arrived to-day. They say they have completed the unusually large audience gathered to hear ance of the late Czar of Russia in procuring that this Government's military and naval Senaitic manuscripts, denounced the infernal work of the assassin, in which he differed academies are closed to them. As Germany there laid down the whole 30,000 bushels of allows them to enter her institutions, China from Wendell Phillips, who two days before Minnesota grown and Minnesota shipped will probably send her students thither hereafter and to England. They state that none of their party have changed their faith in Society at Boston. This he pronounced a after and to England. They state that none stood every test. When Congress puts the Mississippi in proper order, it will become a English well, and were a creditable looking stoutly applauded by the audience. The was now in St. Petersburg. The Doctor said Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver the new translation was the clearest, purest and most accurate of all others—clear from The advantage of this compound over the

errors of translation-and was the product plain oil is that the nauseating taste of the of the most advanced scholarship The Treasury Cattle Commission Saratoga, August 10,-The members of the Treasury Cattle Commission-Prof. James | The whereabouts of the others is still unknew the secrets the renderers of Chicago and bor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime; but the fact of Massachusetts, and J. H. Saunders, editor Cincinnati could tell them, we should turn from with the strongest disgust. Or we use vile "cooking butter," or swallow oleomargaon to the scope of their duties and here to-day, the card rate was advanced from powers under the existing laws to secure the \$2.75 to \$3, subject to the usual rates and shipment of cattle to England free from discounts. This is equal to \$2.60 in car lots erator at Marquette, in this State, is in jail in his wife's clothes and sunbonnet and hanged himself last night. No cause is known for the singular act. He was sane butchering of cattle within a short time after creasing demand and promising outlook of being landed. They will hold other sessions | the trade.

here, and make such formal organization as may be deemed necessary to render their labors most efficient. Last Monday a large gathering of eitizens

to be supported by the Republicans of this county in the next election. No definite action was taken and the meeting dispersed without having effected any distinctive results. Several speeches were made, some good and some otherwise. Judge R. J. Alcorn, of Jackson, Mississippi, an old-time Republican, now on a visit here, was called to give his views on the situation. He responded in a short speech, and his remarks were eminently appropriate for the place and the occasion—ignoring polities in a party were eminently appropriate for the place and the occasion—ignoring politics in a party sense, and suggesting that none but the best men should be selected for office; and that the progress and development of our county should engage the attention of the people more than politics. He is a progressive na-tional Republican, but does not take much stock as a Mississippi Republican, and said there was no political issue between the Re-publican and Democratic parties—old issues were defunct and now all parties could unite publican and Democratic parties—old issues were defunct and now all parties could unite and select men who they knew would work for the material advancement of the country and for the benefit of the people—then we will have good government, good schools, happiness and prosperity. The Judge contends that Mississippians, irrespective of party affilliation, have the elements and capacity to work out their own salvation pro beno to work out their own salvation pro bono publico, and instead of being supplicants for aid, should make their power so felt that the

Northern Republicans would find it desira-ble to bid for and cultivate their friendship

There is many a rest on the road of life If we would only stop to take it: And many a tone from the better land, If the querulous heart would wake it To the sunny soul that is full of hope, And whose beautiful trust ne'er faileth, The grass is green and the flowers are bright, Though the wintry storm prevaileth. Better to hope, though the clouds hang low, And keep the eyes still lifted, For the sweet blue sky will soon peep through, When the ominous clouds are rifted.

There never was a night without a day, Or an evening without a morning. And the darkest hour, so the proverb goes, Is the hour before the dawning. There is many a gem in the path of life, Which we pass in our idle pleasure, That is richer far than the jeweled crown, Or the miser's hoarded treasure;

It may be the love of a little child, Or a mother's prayer to Heaven, Or only a beggar's grateful thanks For a cup of water given. Better to weave in the web of life A bright and golden filling, And do God's will with a ready heart And hands that are swift and willing

Of our curious lives asunder.

And then blame Heaven for the tangled ends
And sit, and grieve, and wonder.

A GOOD HIT.

Hartmann Scared Out of the Country

Hartmann's friends now admit that the great Nihilist, who defied all the powers of Russia, has fled to Canada, frightened by a remark of Assistant-Secretary-of-State Hitt that the United States might, under the general law of nations, turn the conspirator over to the Czar, notwithstanding the fact that we possessed no extradition treaty with that power. Hartmann at once packed up his baggage and emigrated to Canada, where he proposes to stay in great retirement and se-clusion until his friends determine upon the course to be pursued. Previous to his depar- as all mill-owners are aware and appreciate ture several lawyers were consulted on the legal aspects of the extradition case. They differed in their views on this point, but it was thought best to be on the side of caution by not giving the Federal authorities a that are made, and the demand is constantly chance to extradite him. During his stay in increasing. Mr. Hammett doubts if there is New York Hartmann was constantly watched by the Russian spies who tracke I him everywhere he went. He declares that he has have sold twice their product for the last six proof that the Czar has offered a reward of \$100,000 for him, dead or alive, and seems to be in as much fear of his pursuers as the fright-ened Czar is of the Nihilists. Mr. Shevitch,

BOGUS BILLS OF LADING Used by a Toledo Firm to Float a Sink ing Ship.

cow railroad explosion.

Torego, August 10 .- Rumors have been in circulation for some days past of gross ir-regularity on the part of a prominent grain ommission firm of this city. It has trans-ired that the firm in question is that of E. R. Williams & Bro., whose suspension was announced to-day. It is stated that numer-ous fraudulent bills of lading had been issued by them covering imaginary cargoes of grain, on which large advances had been secured. The amount involved in these transactions has been variously estimated at from \$60,000 to \$100,000. Both members of the firm have left the city and, it is us derstood, warrants have been issued for thei urrest on charges of forgery and obtaining money under false pretenses. The meeting of the Board of Directors of the Produce Exchange, which was called for to-day to take action in the matter, was adjourned for want of a quorum, the President and several of the members being absent from the city. A meeting will be held and a committee f investigation appointed as soon as these

THE FIFTH LARGEST

officials return.

Done in the Country.

New York, August 10.—The Public says: The exchanges for the first of August were large at New York, and surprisingly large for the season at other cities. Outside of New York, though the week was one of ex-treme heat, of the month which is usually the dullest of the year, the aggregate ex-changes was \$294,748,395, an amount never exceeded before but four times, namely the first weeks of December, January, May and June. After an allowance for speculation in stocks, exchanges at New York were also large for any season, and remarkably large for midsummer. The following shows the amount of exchanges for the week end-ing July 30th at San Francisco and for the veek ending August 6th at other cities New York. . \$ 847,087,612 New Orleans \$ 6,405,8

47,087,512 New Orieans 80,862,634 Providence 55,443,971 Kansas City 51,846,759 Cieveland 17,824,600 Indianapolis 16,796,301 Hartford 14,821,118 New Haven 11,410,132 Worcester 8,922,158 Lowell 8,118,422 Syracuse

Baltimore is again the only city that suffers in comparison, and the decrease there is not large, but it is significant, because at al other cities a different current of trade pre planation, unless one has been found in the division of traffic through the war of rates. prove this verdict—there is not the t doubt about that—and thus will nary increase of 107.1 per cent. at Milwaukee, most remarkable military trial on Kansas City also takes its place in the front record. It has cost the Government nearly s25,000 to decide who mutilated Whitaker's this can hardly be due as largely to the wheat traffic as the gain at Milwaukee. Orleans ranks next, notwithstanding the fact vious months has seemed likely to exhaus the supply. In observing the comparison 1880, were also unusually large, so that the aggregate outside of New York this year is not only large in comparison with that week, but with all others last year except Business here is increasing in activity the presence of many buyers giving mer-chants a very hopeful impression as to the fall trade. The unusually large imports show that some heavy orders have gone for-ward for foreign goods, and sales by manu-

> year. Speculation in grain and provisions has been very active, although it is believed that a combination to advance prices has met with a severe repulse. Surrendered to the Authorities. PITTSBURG, August 10.—"Shorty" O'Con-nor and "Reddy" Vasey, two of the McKeesport bandits, gave themselves up to the au-thorities at Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, this morning. They will be brought to this city to answer the charge of robbery and murde

factory than those made at this time last

An Advance in Nails. Pertsauro, August 10.-At a regular meet ing of the Western Nail Association, held leuro pneumonia, and with such assurance of their freedom as will cause England to do above advance was made after a full discussion of the consequence of a shortage of \$1000. Montgomery, August 10.—The State Temperance Convention lasted two days. An Executive Committee for the State and each

A Strike Compromised. SEDGELY, August 10.—At a large meeting of striking nailmakers it was resolved to ac cept a compromise. The strike lasted seven weeks, and affected 30,000 operatives.

Synopsis of the Address of Mr. P. H. Hammett, President of the Piedmont Mills.

The Atlanta Constitution prints a synopsis of the address of H. P. Hammett, President of the Piedmont Cotton factory, recently delivered before the State Agricultural Society of South Carolina, which is regarded as a complete answer to Edward Atkins sms on cotton manufacturing in the South. ments is due to the fact that they are the formal and deliberate views of a gentleman who has had a large and succes ence as a cotton manufacturer. Mr. Hammet says that the natural advantages for manu cotton goods at the South are admitted by all intelligent and practical manufacturers at the North who have investigated the subject impartially and become sufficiently fa-miliar with it is all its relations to form an intelligent and reliable opinion. None of them that Mr. Hammett is aware of es-timate the advantages at less than 10 per cent., and many of them as high as 15 to 20 per cent., as compared with

He points out that there is in the whole South a population of natives, peculiarly suited by nature character, morals and installing the south of th telligence to make as efficient, industrious and skillful operatives as are to be found anywhere. Many of them gladly embrace the opportunity of going into the mills and making that their business and home for life. A better class of people seek the mills has fewered and the company of the mills and making that their business and home for life. A better class of people seek the mills has fewered and the company of the comp than formerly, and they are capable of being educated to do as high an order of skill as educated to do as high an order of skill as any operatives in America. Native Northern people are rarely found in their cotton-mills; they are for the most part Canadian French and Irish, with a few English, French and Germans among them, with whom our material for operatives compare most favorably. Living being cheap necessarily makes labor cheap, and while our operatives live plentifully and comfortably, the wages paid them is less than is absolutely necessary for the subsistence of those in colder climates, where rents of such houses as mates, where rents of such houses as will protect them against the cold in winter are necessarily high, and fuel and clothing expensive. The water powers are located in the midst of the cotton fields, from which a large part of the cotton consumed may be purchased direct from the producer and de-livered at the mills; often weighed in the opening-rooms, or stored in the warehouses for future use, or it may be purchased at short distances from the mills, where trans-portation is inconsiderable. A very material advantage is that it comes direct from the gins, is clean, has not been compressed for shipment, which is often done to the consist-ency of a stick of white oak timber, and as a

consequence works here infinitely better and easier, makes much less waste and better months. That is not always the case. Manufacturers, like other business, have their dull seasons and those that are more active, but there has been no time recently to ou

or credit to sell their goods. Besides the de-mand for distribution in the United States, a emand for Southern-made goods for export s constantly increasing, principally for China, Africa, the East Indies and South America, and is to-day sufficient to reduce any large quantity that may accumulate. To give some idea of the export demand and the rapidity with which it is increasing for American goods, Mr. Hammett states that for the first six nonths of 1870, from January 1st to-June 30th, the shipments from the ports of New York and Boston were 11,486 packages, while for the corresponding months of 1881 it was 77,184 packages. Of course these were not all of Southern manufacture, but a large proportion of them were. Added to these

40,000 to 60,000 emigrants arriving weekly in the United States are all to be clothed, and largely so in heavy goods made in the South. American Bankers' Association. NIAGARA FALLS, August 10.-The Conention of the American Bankers' Associavention of the American Bankers Association met at Prospect Park pavilion. The attendance was good. In the absence of President A. Mitchell, of Milwankee, and the illness of Vice-President J. D. Vermilye of New York, Hon. G. E. Spalding, President of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Buffalo, was chosen Temporary Chairman. The Executive Council was not ready to report and asked more time. Treasurer George T. Baker reported the finances of the Associa-T. Baker reported the finances of the Associa-tion in good condition. Papers were read by

R. E. Fenton, of Jamestown. The following resolution was adopted and ordered sent to resident Garfield: Resolved, That the Bankers' Convention, assembled at Niagara Falls, most respectfully conveys to the President its hearty sympathy

Ienry Martin, of Buffalo, and Ex-Governor

in his severe suffering, and expresses its ear-nest hope for his speedy recovery.

N. B. Van Slyke read an address on Bank-ing in the Northwest.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the folowing committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and they will be elected to-morrow: Thomas P. Henry of Mobile, R. N. Geer of Syracuse, B. B. Northrup of Ra-cine, David Foss of Philadelphia, Charles F. Smith of Boston, T. W. Halliday of Cairo, T. F. McGrew of Springfield, Ohio,

An Unholy Alliance. Boston, August 10.—George H. Long and Charles R. Howard, President and Treasurer of the Alliance Insurance company of Boston, were arrested to-day, and admitted to \$5000 bail each, on the charge of embezzlement. The Alliance company, after sus-pending operations about two years ago, re-organized, and proceeded to reinsure former risks and bid for new business. Thesday the Insurance Commissioner applied for an in-junction to restrain the company from trans-acting business, on the ground of insolvency. An investigation of the books by experts showed a deficiency of \$11,000 within about six months, hence the arrests.

New Cotton at Louisville. Louisville, August 10.—The first bale of otton received in Louisville from Alabama this season sold on 'Change to-day at 34c per pound. The grade was good middling. The first bale from Tennessee was sold at the same time, and, though grading somewhat lower than the other, sold ic higher. The receipts of first bales are about ten days

A Darky in Dauger. CINCINNATI, August 10.—Ed Anderson, the negro arrested for highway robbery and put in jail at Reading, was in danger of lynching, and has not yet been brought to jail here for fear of interference on the way. The reckless manner in which he and his companion fired upon their victims has created a strong feeling against him, and lynching may yet be accomplished. Effects of Alcohol.

Youngstown, O., August 10.—The body of Jack Megrow, well known in police circles, was found sitting on a chair in his house bloated and decomposed. He was alone in the house, and was supposed to have died Monday of heart disease, brought on by hard drinking. He drank pure alcohol. And How Much for Croton? New York, August 10 .- The united milk dealers of this city and vicinity have decided to pay the farmers two cents per quart for milk for the first two weeks of the present month, and two and one-half cents per quart

for the remainder of the month. Sherman's Original Society. CALDWELL, O., August 10.—The eighth annual reunion of soldiers is announced for Caldwell, Ohio, Septembr 9th. This is the original organization first instituted by General Sherman in Caldwell in 1874.

Short a Thousand Dollars. Detroit, August 10,-W. H. Bettel, the Temperance in Alabama.

county was appointed. All attempts to make the question a party one was voted down. Parker Paid the Penalty. ALBANY, August 10.—It is reported that Parker, the Adirondack guide who assaulted assembled at the courthouse for the purpose of consultation upon the probable candidates of consultation upon the consultat Mrs. Bill, died from the shot yound received



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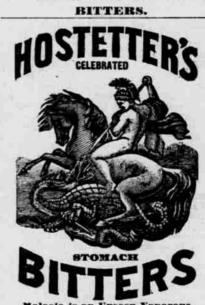
a small spirit lamp beneath the boiler. For Dwellings, Hotels, Steam Ships, Restaurant Xc., nothing ever discovered equals this ap-pliance. It is harmless to human life; is in-15 to 20 per cent, as compared with Northern mills in making the same class of goods. Mr. Hammett alludes to a fact that has never been sufficiently advertised. He points out that there is in the whole South a propulation of restrictions. appliances. For sale by Druggists and Gen-eral Dealers.

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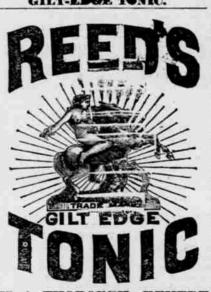
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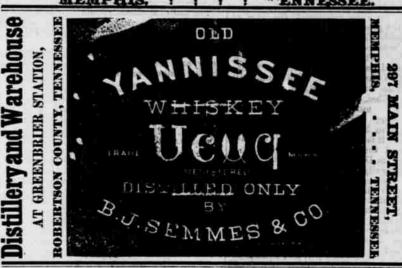
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